

VICTORIAN VEGETATION IN THE MELBOURNE  
BOTANIC GARDENS.

BY F. PITCHER.

*(Read before the Field Naturalists' Club of Victoria, 17th Jan., 1910.)*

IT is hardly to be expected that one could find anywhere within a radius of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles of the centre of so prosperous a State capital as Melbourne even the smallest area of land in anything like the natural condition in which it existed seventy years earlier, to say nothing of ever hoping to trace within such an area a mass of vegetation anything approaching the natural condition in which it existed prior to that time. It may, however, be remarked with a great deal of pleasure, and to the credit of the persons concerned, whether they have passed away or are still living, that there are yet to be seen, within a very short distance of Melbourne, in our Royal, Studley, Richmond and Yarra parks, numerous specimens of Eucalyptus, Casuarina, and Acacia, now, perhaps, of very limited species, which serve to indicate, in part, the character of the natural vegetation which existed on the site of our city prior to its discovery and subsequent settlement. In addition, there yet remain to-day along the banks of the River Yarra, on which our city is built, and its tributary creeks, within a very short distance of the metropolis, Acacia, Bursaria, Melaleuca, and other plants in their natural condition, which afford additional evidence of the character of the vegetation which previously occupied the site of Melbourne and its flourishing suburbs.

Now, when we consider that in the small area so wisely selected by the first Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria, the Hon. Charles Joseph La Trobe, in 1840 as a Botanic Gardens site, since increased to about 100 acres, there have been going on continuous changes and transformations of the surface conditions, such as by the erection of a stately vice-regal residence in its vicinity; the providing of suitable approaches and thoroughfares to and from the city for its population living in the adjoining southern suburbs; the improvements of the course and southern bank of the Yarra, which forms one of the boundaries of the site; and, last but not least, the remodelling and improving of the Gardens themselves according to the varying ideas of the different directors from time to time during the period named, it is almost unreasonable to think that any native vegetation would remain of that which existed prior to the discovery of the State, yet there are still a few trees living within our Botanic Gardens which were flourishing on the site before the advent of the first of our white population. It is to draw attention to these, with the hope of their being retained as long as ever possible as memorials of such original vegetation, that they are here referred to and their condition at this date mentioned.



PLATE V.



SWAMP TEA-TREES, MELALEUCA ERICIFOLIA, SMITH.  
(Portion of original vegetation, Melbourne Botanic Gardens).

For a number of years after 1869, when the writer was first introduced to the office and service of the late Baron von Mueller by Mr. A. C. Neate, a faithful former official of the Gardens staff for over 40 years, there remained in the north-eastern portion of the grounds an island area cut off from the surrounding land by a narrow strip of the then lagoon waters. This area was densely covered with the Swamp Tea-tree, *Melaleuca ericifolia*, which in many parts was surmounted with the Scrub Vine, *Cassytha melantha*. Clumps of the Sword Rush, *Lepidosperma elatius*, were scattered amongst this tea-tree, and several Red Gum trees, *Eucalyptus rostrata*, were striking objects in the vicinity, while around the margins and in the adjoining lagoon-waters were thriving luxuriantly, in their natural condition, numerous aquatic plants, including the Native Bulrush, *Typha angustifolia*. Patches of the tea-tree are still to be found growing in this locality, and are shown in the photographs here to-night. These I had taken some time ago with the object of retaining a remembrance of the existence of this wild corner should those patches be found to vanish by reason of further artificial alteration of the surface, or by the requirements of exotic vegetation in their vicinity. In the photograph reproduced as Plate v., the tea-trees will be distinctly noticeable on account of their prominent white stems and umbrella-like heads of foliage. One of the *Eucalyptus rostrata* trees referred to still remains, and is known by photographers and others as the "Artists' Tree," as from near to it some fine views of the lake, Gardens, and Government House are frequently photographed and sketched. This area, of which so few remnants now mark its existence, was for a number of years a charming piece of natural vegetation, and might have remained so until now but for alterations deemed necessary by the authorities and by reason of the Yarra improvements in the vicinity. In the north-west corner of the lake may still be seen a few isolated plants of the same species of *Melaleuca* which existed as part of the lagoon vegetation before the Gardens were established.

On what is now known as Princes' Lawn, on the western side of the Gardens, are to be seen two fine specimens of the Red Gum, *Eucalyptus rostrata*. These have been silently making life in their present position throughout the whole history of the Gardens, and indicate their claim for consideration in connection with the natural vegetation in existence when the site of the Gardens was selected. These trees also serve to locate a spot in their vicinity where over thirty years ago a small zoological collection, principally monkeys and birds, was situated, and which no doubt interested some of the then visitors to the Gardens. These two trees are features of the Princes' Lawn, and the late Director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, a short time ago, very

wisely had a quantity of English ivy, which had been planted at their bases to improve their appearance and had grown up the trunks, removed, as it was found that such was injuring the specimens, to their possible early destruction. These trees are each over 50 feet in height. One of them is much more lateral in its branching than the other, and the radius of its shade on a bright day averages a distance of over 40 feet from the trunk.

Another example of the original vegetation on the Gardens site is the old gnarled and grey-stemmed specimen of the same eucalyptus, *E. rostrata*, situated a little easterly from the newly erected tea kiosk on the southern edge of the Tennyson Lawn. This specimen, which is known as the "Separation Tree," had, during the late Director's term of office, on many occasions appeared to be dying, but by various treatments—sometimes by surface soakage and other times by drainage—it has been kept alive, and is to-day more vigorous than on many occasions during the writer's long and respectful observation of it. It is hoped that this specimen will be cherished and maintained as long as possible, and be remembered as having been an old tree when, on 1st July, 1851, there assembled at its base and under its foliage a company of people to celebrate the separation of our present State of Victoria from the mother State of New South Wales.\* Plate VI. is taken from a recent photograph of this tree.

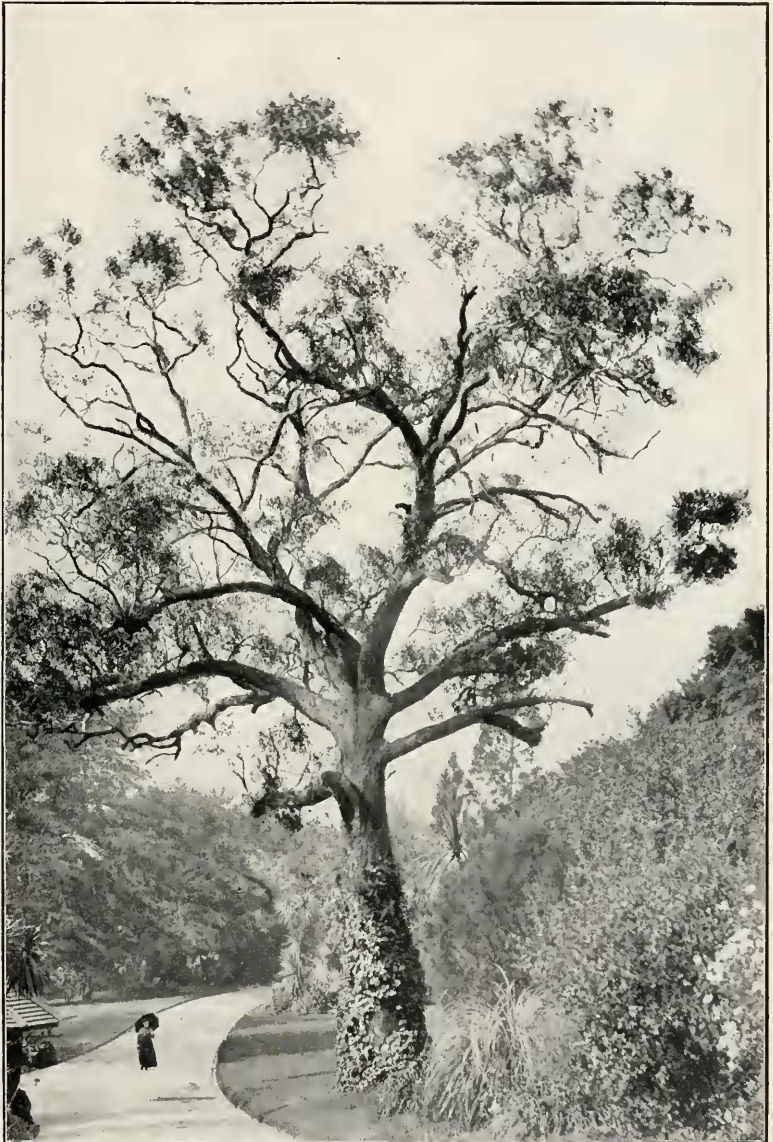
The only other remaining tree which one is able definitely to point out as having been in existence before the establishment of the Gardens is a specimen of the Victorian Manna Gum, *Eucalyptus viminalis*. It is situated on the Western Lawn, near the Gardens office. The tree is at present almost entirely covered with English ivy, which for many years has made it a picturesque object, but which seems to be effectively, if but slowly, destroying it. The area in which this tree is located was formally included in the Domain.

In addition to these few examples mentioned one may observe in the Domain and in one or two spots in the Gardens, growing in a natural state, similar plants to those which originally existed, such as *Bursaria*, *Casuarina*, *Myoporum*, *Leptospermum*, Silver, Black, and Golden Wattles, *Kennedyia prostrata*, *Drosera*, *Burchardia*, and other smaller plants and grasses. These, however, are only such as have been self-perpetuated from those existing previously.

In passing on now to the cultivated Victorian plants which are to be found growing in the Gardens, some general observations may be made. While there are so many and varied requirements which a public botanic garden might reasonably be expected to

\* A slight error crept into the recently published guide book to the Gardens, where it is stated the assemblage resolved on the separation, instead of met to celebrate the same.

PLATE VI.



RED GUM, *EUCALYPTUS* *ROSTRATA*, SCHL.  
(“The Separation Tree,” Melbourne Botanic Gardens.)



serve or meet, one should be to furnish its visitors with examples of the general types of the flora of the country in which such a garden is positioned. This may seem a superfluous remark, but from the experience one has had, both from observation and reading, as well as from the remarks of visitors, the aim of the authorities of many botanic and other public gardens seems to be to acquire as large a collection of exotic plants as possible, to the exclusion of the native flora of the local region or country—a striking proof of the truth underlying the old adage, which, if varied to suit the case, would read—“A plant is not without honour save in its own country.” It must not be thought for a moment that I am claiming this to be a paramount object of a botanic garden, but visitors from different States and other countries should be able, for various reasons, to see a fairly good representative collection of types of a country's vegetation in the principal botanic gardens of that country, to say nothing of the possible value to the local residents in having such types grown in cultivation and their nomenclature displayed. It may be said, however, with a degree of pride and congratulation, that the late Director did not exclude suitable indigenous vegetation from the Melbourne Botanic Gardens, for out of an approximate total of 2,000 species which constitute the Victorian flora no less than 400 are to be found in cultivation in the Gardens. This may at a first thought seem to be a very small proportion, but it has to be borne in mind that a large number of our indigenous plants, like those of any other country, are too insignificant for cultivation, and are of no popular interest whatever, while many others it would be either impossible or undesirable to grow and maintain owing to the unsatisfactory reward for the labour which it would be necessary to bestow on them in the endeavour to do so. When it is remembered that in the case of many of the 400 distinct species represented there are numerous examples scattered throughout the grounds, the statement that our native vegetation has not been neglected in the endeavour to make the institution educationally interesting, and attractive to visitors in other directions, will be readily admitted. Hence the collection, within an area of about 100 acres, of so large a number of plants, brought from habitats of varying longitudes and latitudes throughout the State, with the attendant differences in situation of mountain heights or river or creek valleys, from diversified soils, from dry or wet positions, from coastal or inland districts, may be considered fairly satisfactory, especially in view of only general attention being available for their growth and maintenance.

While by far the largest number of Victorian plants are to be found in the extensive area devoted to Australian vegetation established by the late Director several years ago, and which



extends from the office entrance (gate F) along the western, southern, and portion of the eastern boundary fence to the reservoir enclosure, numerous specimens are to be seen scattered throughout the whole of the grounds. The two largest genera in the Victorian flora—*Acacia* and *Eucalyptus*—containing respectively about fifty-four and forty species, are represented in the Gardens collection by no less than thirty-four species of the former and thirty-six of the latter. In addition to the good specimens of *Eucalyptus botryoides*, Mahogany Gum, observable in and close to the Australian plantation, one very fine example is to be found on the Hopetoun Lawn. Some good trees of *E. hemiphloia*, Common Box, and *E. rostrata*, Red Gum, are growing in the border along the Anderson-street boundary fence, while close together on the margins of the Central and Eastern Lawns are good examples of *E. sideroxylon*, Ironbark, and *E. pilularis*, Great Blackbutt. Although the majority of the species of *Eucalyptus* and *Acacia* are to be found in the Australian border, various specimens of *Acacia*, such as *A. pycnantha*, *A. dealbata*, *A. armata*, *A. implexa*, and *A. lunata*, are to be met with in different parts of the grounds, while a number of them are to be found in the border skirting Government House grounds, between the Avenue entrance (gate G) and the Temple of the Winds. Of the nineteen species of *Melaleuca* and *Leptospermum* genera, both familiarly known as "Tea-trees," thirteen species are growing in the Gardens; of the *Callistemon* genus, familiarly known as "Bottle-brushes," five species are in cultivation of the six found in Victoria. In the remarkable order *Proteaceæ*, some good specimens of *Banksia* and other Victorian genera are to be found in the grouping of that order on the Oak Lawn. Of the interesting *Grevillea* genus, nine out of the twenty native species are in the Gardens. Of the Victorian eleven—not cricketers, but Hakeas—eleven species are to be found; and of the *Casuarina* or "Sheoak" family, consisting of eight Victorian representatives, four are observable. The only indigenous member of the order *Palmæ*, *Livistona australis*, Cabbage Palm, is to be observed scattered about throughout the whole of the Gardens, where the numerous specimens were planted for their distinctive foliage effects. The largest one, over thirty feet in height, is on the south side of the main pathway which crosses the fern-ground.

Victorian ferns are to be found, if not in great variety yet in large numbers, in and about the fern-gully and adjacent area. Four of the tree-ferns—viz., *Dicksonia antarctica*, Woolly-stemmed Tree-fern, *Alsophila australis*, Hill Tree-fern, *Cyathea medullaris*, Black-stemmed Tree-fern, and *C. Cunninghami*, Cunningham's Tree-fern, are there represented. Of the first two named some hundreds of specimens of varying heights were

selected over twenty-five years ago from Gippsland, and about five years ago from Fernshaw, by the writer. These still aid in making the fern-ground a most naturally picturesque and attractive resort. The only two specimens of *Cyathea Cunninghamsii*, sometimes called the Rat-tail Tree-fern, owing to its thin stem, are good ones, each about eight feet in height. They were carried by a friend for several miles on a pack-horse to a Gippsland railway station and forwarded to the Gardens about four years ago. Other native ferns growing in the required sheltered positions in the fern-ground represent different species of the genera *Lomaria*, *Aspidium*, *Asplenium*, *Polypodium*, *Blechnum*, *Pteris*, *Davallia*, and *Todea* (*Osmunda*).

As a complete alphabetical list of the Victorian plants in cultivation in the Gardens at the present date is appended, it will not be necessary to further specialize in any way, particularly as remarks on the growth and culture of Victorian plants in the Gardens may form the subject of another paper on some future occasion. In this list each plant is recorded under the scientific name adopted by Bentham and Mueller in their "Flora Australiensis."

The common names have been selected, with the aid of Mr. W. R. A. Baker, who has charge of the Gardens herbarium, from the manuscript records used for general plant nomenclature in the Gardens. These common names, however, must not be considered to have the sanction of, or in any way prejudice the work of our Plant Records Committee in the extremely difficult task it has in hand. At the same time they may be helpful to and worthy of consideration by the Committee.

By the use of reference letters the character of each plant is indicated, whether it be a tree, a tall shrub, a shrub, a dwarf plant, a climber, &c.; but it must be distinctly understood that these particulars are only given in the light of the condition of the plant as in cultivation in the Gardens. There also is given, as the result principally of my own recording, the month of flowering of each flowering plant. This, it must also be pointed out, may prove to be subject to slight variations owing to differing characters of the same seasons and varying differences of the localities in which the same plant is to be found. It will therefore be remembered that this information, however valuable it may be, has relation to the plants in cultivation in the Gardens.\* This list may also prove of value in encouraging members to name other plants not included which they may deem suitable and worthy, for specific reasons, of inclusion in the Gardens collection, and may even stimulate some to forward such specimens to the Gardens for culture.

\* The months mentioned are those in which the principal flowering occurs, and may not be the only period of flowering, as the preceding and following months may find the plant in flower also.

All has not been done, however, in regard to our native vegetation in the Gardens that perhaps might have been. It may be possible to further develop an increasing interest in our native flora by enlarging the area devoted to Australian vegetation in the Gardens for Victorian species, and in indicating by a specially tinted label in that plantation all such species, so that they may be readily observed by visitors; or by setting apart an additional area in the vicinity or elsewhere exclusively for Victorian plants.

In order to make this paper of somewhat practical value, I would like to suggest to my fellow-members and to readers of the *Victorian Naturalist* that our native plants should not be overlooked when planting their estates or city or suburban gardens, as I hold that for beauty of foliage or flowers (both in many instances united), effective handsomeness of general appearance, and capability of ready cultivation with ordinary care and attention, numbers of such plants cannot be surpassed for the purpose, and become increasingly valuable for mingling judiciously with other familiar and desirable exotic vegetation.

To show that a large number of Victorian plants are available for different purposes of a general gardening character, I append a series of selections of six species. In each case this has been made from those which from one's experience of their cultivation and growth in the Botanic Gardens, as well as observation of them elsewhere, have either proved or suggested them to be the best or good typical plants of their kinds and suitable for the purposes specified. Every selection has been made with a view to provide species having distinctive characteristics—this in order to allow of one or more, or even the whole six, being planted, as considered desirable.

The following are the lists:—

*Six Acacias.*—*A. acinacea*, *A. discolor*, *A. lunata*, *A. myrtifolia*, *A. oxycedrus*, and *A. pycnantha*.

*Six Eucalypts.*—*E. amygdalina*, *E. botryoides*, *E. hæmastoma*, *E. melliodora*, *E. rostrata*, and *E. sideroxylon*.

*Six Ornamental Trees.*—*Angophora intermedia*, *Banksia integrifolia*, *Callitris cupressiformis*, *Elæocarpus cyaneus*, *Exocarpus cupressiformis*, and *Pittosporum undulatum*.

*Six Ornamental Tall Shrubs.*—*Nephelium leiocarpum*, *Bursaria spinosa*, *Melaleuca Preissiana*, *Myrsine variabilis*, *Tristania laurina*, and *Westringia rosmariniformis*.

*Six Ornamental Flowering Shrubs.*—*Callistemon lanceolatus*, *Calythrix Sullivani*, *Epacris longiflora*, *Eriostemon myoporoides*, *Prostanthera lasianthos*, and *Thryptomene Mitchelliana*.

*Six Smaller Flowering Shrubs.*—*Bauera rubioides*, *Bossiaea cinerea*, *Grevillea ericifolia*, *Hibbertia stricta*, *Leucopogon virgatus*, and *Tetrateuca ciliata*.

*Six Plants suitable for Undergrowths, or surface covering of the*

ground.—*Kennedya prostrata*, *Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale*, *Myoporum humile*, *Olearia ramulosa*, *Plectranthus parviflorus*, and *Scævola suaveolens*.

*Six Creepers or Climbing Plants*.—*Aphanopetalum racemosum*, *Clematis aristata* or variety *Dennisæ*, *C. microphylla*, *Eustrephus latifolius*, *Hardenbergia monophylla*, and *Tecoma australis* or variety *Latrobei*.

*Six Hedge Plants*.—*Acacia armata*, *Coprosma Billardieri*, *Hakea acicularis*, *Leptospermum lævigatum*, *Myoporum viscosum*, and *Pittosporum undulatum*.

*Six Hardy Ferns for Outdoor Cultivation (if in sheltered positions from winds and too much sunlight)*.—*Alsophila australis*, *Aspidium aculeatum*, *Blechnum cartilagineum*, *Davallia dubia*, *Dicksonia antarctica*, and *Lomaria discolor*.

My object in placing this paper before you to-night has been threefold—firstly, to draw attention to the few remaining living monuments of the native vegetation which existed when the Botanic Gardens site was selected, in the hope of their further preservation as long as possible; secondly, to give as far as possible a complete list, with particulars, of the fairly large collection of native plants in cultivation at the Gardens at the present date; and, thirdly, to show what a great number of species of our beautiful native flora can be readily grown near Melbourne, with a view of urging lovers of plants and gardens not to overlook the Victorian flora when selecting plants for beautifying and decorating their home surroundings.

This paper may not have been very entertaining, but if it helps in achieving the objects mentioned I shall feel amply rewarded for the labour expended on its preparation.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF VICTORIAN PLANTS IN CULTIVATION IN THE MELBOURNE BOTANIC GARDENS, DECEMBER, 1909.

The initial letters appended to each plant indicate its character as in cultivation in the Gardens:—

A.P.	Aquatic Plant.	S.	Shrub.
C.	Climber.	S.P.	Small Plant.
D.P.	Dwarf Plant.	S.S.	Small Shrub.
F.	Fern.	T.	Tree.
G.	Grass.	T.P.	Trailing Plant.
R.	Rush.	T.S.	Tall Shrub.

Endemic species and varieties are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

Name in "Flora Australiensis."	Authority.	Common Name in Use in Botanic Gardens.	Character.	Months of Flowering.
<i>Acacia acinacea</i> ..	.. Lindl.	Governor Latrobe's Acacia	.. S.	Aug, Sep
.. <i>armata</i> ..	.. R. Br.	Kangaroo Thorn ..	.. T.S.	Aug, Sep
.. <i>aspera</i> ..	.. Lindl.	Rough-leaved Acacia	.. S.	Sep, Oct
.. <i>brachybotrya</i>	.. Bnth.	Silver-leaved Mulga	.. S.	Sep, Oct
.. <i>calamifolia</i>	.. Sweet.	Broom Wattle ..	.. S.	Sep, Oct

Acacia dealbata	..	Link.	Silver Wattle	..	..	T.	Aug, Sep
„ decurrens	..	Willd.	Black Wattle	..	..	T.	Nov, Dec
„ „ var. mollis	—	—	Common Black Wattle	..	..	T.	Nov, Dec
„ diffusa	..	Edwds.	Spreading Acacia or Pin-bush	..	..	S.	August
„ discolor	..	Willd.	Sunshine Wattle	..	..	T.S.	Apr, May
„ elongata	..	Sieber	Long-podded Acacia	..	..	S.	Jly, Aug
„ farinosa	..	Lindl.	Mealy Acacia	..	..	S.	Sep
„ hakeoides	..	Cunn.	Hakea-like Acacia	..	..	S.	July
„ homalophylla	..	Cunn.	Fragrant Myall	..	..	T.	Sep
„ implexa	..	Benth.	Twisted or White-wood Acacia	..	..	T.	Jan, Feb
„ juniperina	..	Willd.	Prickly Wattle	..	..	S.	Aug, Sep
„ leprosa	..	Sieber	Australian Hickory	..	..	T.S.	Sep
* „ „ var. elongata	—	—	Seville Wattle	..	..	T.S.	Sep
* „ „ tenuifolia	—	—	Slender-leaved Australian Hickory	..	..	T.S.	Sep
„ linifolia	..	Willd.	Flax-leaved Acacia	..	..	S.	March
„ longifolia	..	Willd.	Long-leaved Acacia	..	..	T.S.	Aug, Sep
„ „ var. sophoræ	—	—	Spreading Coast Wattle	..	..	T.S.	Aug, Sep
„ „ floribunda	—	—	Many-flowered Acacia	..	..	T.S.	Aug, Sep
„ lunata	..	Sieber	Golden Glory Wattle	..	..	T.S.	Aug, Sep
„ montana	..	Benth.	Mountain Wattle	..	..	S.	Aug, Sep
„ myrtifolia	..	Willd.	Myrtle-leaved Acacia	..	..	S.	Aug, Sep
„ obtusata	..	Sieber	Blunt-leaved Acacia	..	..	S.	July
„ obtusoides	..	F.v.M.	Umbrella-bush or “Nelia”	..	..	S.	Oct, Nov
„ Oxycedrus	..	Sieber	Juniper Wattle	..	..	S.	August
„ penninervis	..	Sieber	Mountain Hickory	..	..	S.	Nov
„ pravissima	..	F.v.M.	Alpine Wattle	..	..	S.	Aug, Sep
„ pycnantha	..	Benth.	Golden Wattle	..	..	T.	Aug, Sep
„ retinodes	..	Schl.	Bald Acacia or “Wirilda”	..	..	S.	Sep, Mar
„ salicina	..	Lindl.	Murray River Willow	..	..	T.	Sep, Oct
„ sclerophylla	..	Lindl.	Hard-leaved Acacia	..	..	S.	Oct
„ stricta	..	Willd.	Upright Acacia or “Berry-Yung”	..	..	S.	Aug, Sep
„ suaveolens	..	Willd.	Sweet-scented Acacia	..	..	S.	Sep, Oct
„ verniciflua	..	Cunn.	Varnish Wattle	..	..	S.	Aug, Sep
„ verticillata	..	Willd.	Whorl-leaved Acacia	..	..	S.	Sep
Acacia sanguisorbæ	..	Vahl.	Burnet-leaved Sheep Burr or “Bidgee Widgee”	..	..	D.P.	Nov-Feb
Acronychia levis	..	Forst.	White Brush-wood	..	..	T.S.	—
Acrotriche serrulata	..	R. Br.	Saw-leaved Hair Sepal or Ground-berry	..	..	S.S.	Jly, Aug
* „ „ ventricosa	..	Luchm.	Warted Ground-berry	..	..	S.S.	July
Adiantum Æthiopicum	..	Linné	African Maiden-hair Fern	..	..	F.	—
„ „ formosum	..	R. Br.	Beautiful Maiden-hair Fern	..	..	F.	—
Alisma Plantago	..	Linné	Water Plantain	..	..	A.P.	Dec, Jan
Alsophila australis	..	R. Br.	Hill Tree Fern	..	..	F.	—
Alyxia buxifolia	..	R. Br.	Heath Box	..	..	S.	Feb
Ammobium alatum	..	R. Br.	Winged Everlasting Flower	..	..	D.P.	Dec, Jan
Angophora intermedia	..	D. C.	Spurious Native Apple Tree	..	..	T.	Jan, Feb
Anthistiria ciliata	..	Linné	Common Kangaroo Grass	..	..	G.	Dec, Jan
Aphanopetalum resinosum	..	Endl.	Gum Vine	..	..	C.	Nov, Dec
Apium australe	..	Thouars	Australian Celery	..	..	D.P.	Feb, Mar
Aspidium aculeatum	..	Swartz	Scrub Fern	..	..	F.	—
„ „ capense	..	Willd.	Cape Shield Fern	..	..	F.	—
„ „ decompositum	..	Swartz	Common Shield Fern	..	..	F.	—
Asplenium flabellifolium	..	Cav.	Fan-leaved Spleenwort	..	..	F.	—
„ „ Nidus	..	Linné	Bird's-nest Fern	..	..	F.	—
„ „ umbrosum	..	J. Sm.	Shady Spleenwort	..	..	F.	—
Astroloma conostephioides	..	F.v.M.	Flame Heath	..	..	S.	Sep, Oct

<i>Astroloma humifusum</i>	.. Pers.	Australian Cranberry	.. .. S.	Jun, July
<i>Atherosperma moschatum</i>	Labill.	Victorian Sassafras	.. .. T.	Sep
<i>Atriplex cinerea</i>	.. Poiret	Victorian or Grey Salt-bush	.. .. S.	Oct
.. <i>nummularia</i>	.. Lindl.	Old Man Salt-bush	.. .. S.	Oct, Nov
.. <i>vesicaria</i>	.. Hew.	Bladder Salt-bush	.. .. S.	Oct, Nov
<i>Azolla rubra</i>	.. R. Br.	Floating Pond Moss	.. .. A.P.	—
<i>Bacchousia myrtifolia</i>	Hk. & Hvy.	Grey Myrtle	.. .. T.	Dec
<i>Bæckea Gunniana</i>	.. Schauer	Gunn's Bæckea	.. .. S.	Dec
.. <i>linifolia</i>	.. Rudge	Flax-leaved Bæckea	.. .. S.	Dec
<i>Banksia æmula</i>	.. R. Br.	"Mintee" or "Wallum"	.. .. S.	—
.. <i>collina</i>	.. R. Br.	Hill Honeysuckle	.. .. S.	Mar, Apl
.. <i>integrifolia</i>	.. Linné	Coast Honeysuckle, "Pomera," or "Curridjah"	.. .. T.	Mar, Apl
.. <i>marginata</i>	.. Cav.	Common Honeysuckle or "Wallum Wareek"	.. .. T.	Mar, Apl
.. <i>serrata</i>	.. Linn. f.	Serrated-leaved Honeysuckle or "Wattung-urree"	.. .. T.	Feb, Mar
<i>Bauera rubioides</i>	.. Andr.	Wire Scrub or River Rose of Tas.	.. .. S.	Sep—Feb
* .. .. var. <i>alba</i>	—	White Wire-Scrub	.. .. S.	Sep—Dec
<i>Beyeria opaca</i>	.. F.v.M.	Victorian Wallaby-bush	.. .. S.	Nov
.. <i>viscosa</i>	.. Miquel.	Wallaby-bush or Pink-wood	.. .. S.	Dec, Jan
<i>Billardiera scandens</i>	.. Smith	Climbing Apple Berry	.. .. C.	Oct
<i>Blechnum cartilagineum</i>	Swartz	Dog's-tooth Fern	.. .. F.	—
<i>Bossiaea cinerea</i>	.. R. Br.	Australian Sun-bush	.. .. S.	Sep
.. <i>eordigera</i>	.. Benth.	Heart-leaved Sun-bush	.. .. S.	Dec
.. <i>heterophylla</i>	.. Vent.	Various-leaved Sun-bush	.. .. S.	Sep
.. <i>microphylla</i>	.. Smith	Small-leaved Sun-bush	.. .. S.	Sep
<i>Bursaria Pantoni</i>	.. Guilf.	Panton's Box-tree	.. .. T.S.	Jan, Feb
.. <i>spinosa</i>	.. Cav.	Prickly Australian Box	.. .. T.S.	Jan, Feb
<i>Callistemon brachyandrus</i>	Lindl.	Short-stamened Bottle-brush	.. .. S.	Dec, Jan
.. <i>coccineus</i>	.. F.v.M.	Pale-red Bottle-brush	.. .. T.S.	Nov, Dec
.. <i>lanceolatus</i>	.. D. C.	Lance-leaved Red Bottle-brush	.. .. T.S.	Oct, Nov
.. <i>linearis</i>	.. D. C.	Narrow-leaved Bottle-brush	.. .. S.	Dec
.. <i>salignus</i>	.. D. C.	Willow-leaved Bottle-brush	.. .. T.S.	Oct, Nov
<i>Callitris calcarata</i>	.. R. Br.	Black Murray Pine	.. .. T.	—
.. <i>cupressiformis</i>	.. Vent.	Victorian Cypress or "Brorogorre"	T.	—
.. <i>robusta</i>	.. R. Br.	Murray Pine, "Marro," or "Mar- rung"	.. .. T.	—
.. <i>verrucosa</i>	.. R. Br.	Mallee Pine	.. .. T.	—
* <i>Calythrix Sullivani</i>	.. F.v.M.	Sullivan's Hair-cup Flower	.. .. S.	Oct
.. <i>tetragona</i>	.. Labill.	Hair-cup Flower	.. .. S.	Oct
<i>Capparis Mitchelli</i>	.. Lindl.	Mitchell's Caper Plant or "Mondo"	.. .. S.	—
<i>Cassia australis</i>	.. Sims	Southern Cassia	.. .. S.	Oct
<i>Cassinia aculeata</i>	.. R. Br.	Sharp-pointed-leaved Cassinia	.. .. S.	Nov—Feb
.. <i>spectabilis</i>	.. R. Br.	Showy Cassinia	.. .. S.	Jan, Feb
<i>Casuarina distyla</i>	.. Vent.	Stunted She-oak	.. .. T.S.	Aug—Nov
.. <i>glauca</i>	.. Sieber	Bench Oak or "Belar"	.. .. T.	July
.. <i>stricta</i>	.. Aiton	Coast She-oak or "Worgnal"	.. .. T.	Apl, May
.. <i>suberosa</i>	Ot. & Diet.	Erect She-oak or "Wayetuck"	.. .. T.	July
<i>Caustis flexuosa</i>	.. R. Br.	Australian Curly-wigs	.. .. T.P.	Nov, Dec
<i>Celastrus australis</i>	Hvy. & F.v.M.	Australian Staff Vine	.. .. C.	—
<i>Clematis aristata</i>	.. R. Br.	Australian Supple Jack	.. .. C.	Nov, Jan
* .. .. var. <i>Dennisæ</i>	—	Pink-coloured Virgin's Bower	.. .. C.	Nov
.. <i>microphylla</i>	.. D.C.	Small-leaved Virgin's Bower	.. .. C.	Jly, Aug
<i>Commersonia Fraseri</i>	.. J. Gay	Blackfellow's Hemp	.. .. T.S.	Oct, Nov

<i>Coprosma Billardieri</i>	..	Hook.f.	Wild Currant-bush or "Morr"	..	S.	Sep
<i>Correa alba</i>	..	Andr.	White-flowered Australian Fuchsia	..	S.	Apl, May
" <i>Lawrenciana</i>	..	Hook.	Great Australian Fuchsia	..	S.	Apl, May
" <i>speciosa</i>	..	Andr.	Australian Fuchsia	..	S.	Apl-Jun
"    " <i>var. glabra</i>	..	—	Smooth-leaved Australian Fuchsia	..	S.	May, Jun
"    " <i>normalis</i>	..	—	Green-flowered Australian Fuchsia	..	S.	May, Jun
<i>Crinum flaccidum</i>	..	Herb.	Darling River Lily	..	D.P.	March
<i>Cryptandra amara</i>	..	Smith	Australian Heath Spray	..	S.S.	August
<i>Cyathea Cunninghami</i>	..	Hook.f.	Cunningham's Tree Fern	..	F.	—
" <i>medullaris</i>	..	Swartz	Black-stemmed Tree Fern	..	F.	—
<i>Davallia dubia</i>	..	R. Br.	Doubtful Hare's-foot Fern	..	F.	—
" <i>pyxidata</i>	..	Cav.	Box-like Hare's-foot Fern	..	F.	—
<i>Daviesia corymbosa</i>	..	Smith	Slender Bitter Leaf	..	S.	Sep, Oct
" <i>latifolia</i>	..	R. Br.	Broad Bitter Leaf	..	S.	Sep, Oct
<i>Dendrobium speciosum</i>	..	Smith	Australian Rock Lily	..	Orchid	Sep, Oct
<i>Dianella elegans</i>	..	Kunth	Elegant Flax Lily	..	D.P.	Dec, Jan
" <i>lævis</i>	..	R. Br.	Smooth-leaved Flax Lily	..	D.P.	Nov, Dec
" <i>revoluta</i>	..	R. Br.	Recurve-leaved Flax Lily	..	D.P.	Oct, Nov
" <i>Tasmanica</i>	..	Hook.f.	Broad-leaved Flax Lily	..	D.P.	Nov, Dec
<i>Dichelachne erinita</i>	..	Hook.f.	Australian Mouse Grass	..	G.	Oct
<i>Dicksonia antaretica</i>	..	F.v.M.	Woolly-stemmed Tree Fern	..	F.	—
<i>Dillwynia cinerascens</i>	..	R. Br.	Pride of the Heath	..	S.	Aug, Sep
" <i>hispida</i>	..	Lindl.	Rough Dillwynia	..	S.	Oct, Nov
<i>Diplarrhena Moræa</i>	..	Labill.	White Butterfly Flag	..	D.P.	Nov
<i>Dodonæa lobulata</i>	..	F.v.M.	Red-fruited Hopseed-bush	..	S.	Sep
" <i>triquetra</i>	..	Wendl.	Three-cornered Hopseed-bush	..	S.	Sep
" <i>viscosa</i>	..	Linné	Hopseed-bush	..	S.	Aug, Sep
"    " <i>var. spatulata</i>	..	—	Victorian Lignum Vitæ	..	T.S.	Sep
<i>Doodia aspera</i>	..	R. Br.	Rough Rasp Fern	..	F.	—
" <i>caudata</i>	..	R. Br.	Tailed Rasp Fern	..	F.	—
<i>Drimys aromatica</i>	..	F.v.M.	Victorian Pepper Plant	..	S.	Sep, Oct
<i>Ehretia acuminata</i>	..	R. Br.	Brown Cedar	..	T.	March
<i>Elæocarpus cyaneus</i>	..	Pers.	Blue Oliveberry-tree	..	T.	Nov, Dec
<i>Eleusine Ægyptiaca</i>	..	Lam.	Finger Grass	..	G.	Nov, Dec
<i>Enchylæna tomentosa</i>	..	R. Br.	Barrier or Downy Salt-bush or "Koo-loo-loo-moo"	..	D.P.	Jan
<i>Epacris impressa</i>	..	Labill.	Wild Heath	..	S.S.	Sep, Oct
"    " <i>var. rosea</i>	..	—	Pink-flowered Wild Heath	..	S.S.	Sep, Oct
" <i>longiflora</i>	..	Cav.	Long-flowered Australian Heath	..	S.S.	Feb-Sep
<i>Eremophila bignoniæflora</i>	..	F.v.M.	Desert Fuchsia, "Pombel," or Emu-bush	..	F.S.	Jan, Feb
" <i>maculata</i>	..	F.v.M.	Spotted-flowered Desert Fuchsia	..	S.	Sep-Oct
<i>Eriostemon myoporoides</i>	..	D. C.	Woolly Stamen-flower	..	S.	Jly-Oct
* <i>Eucalyptus alpina</i>	..	Lindl.	Alpine Gum	..	T.	June
" <i>amygdalina</i>	..	Labill.	Victorian Peppermint Gum	..	T.	Mar
"    " <i>v. regnans</i>	..	—	Giant Peppermint Gum	..	T.	Mar
" <i>Baneriana</i>	..	Shauer	Blue Box	..	T.	Nov
" <i>Behriana</i>	..	F.v.M.	Behr's Gum-tree	..	T.	Nov
" <i>botryoides</i>	..	Smith	Australian Mahogany-tree	..	T.	Feb
" <i>capitellata</i>	..	Smith	White or Coast Stringybark	..	T.	Feb
" <i>corymbosa</i>	..	Smith	Blood-wood Gum or "Boonah"	..	T.	Dec
" <i>corynocalyx</i>	..	F.v.M.	Sugar Gum	..	T.	Feb
" <i>dumosa</i>	..	A. Cunn.	Mallee Scrub Gum or "Bunurduk"	..	T.	June
" <i>elaëphora</i>	..	F.v.M.	Spurious Box-tree or "Bundy"	..	T.	Mar, Apl
" <i>eugenioides</i>	..	Sieber	Broad-leaved Stringybark	..	T.	April

<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	.. Labill.	Blue Gum or "Ballook" .. ..	T.	Aug, Sep
" <i>goniocalyx</i>	.. F.v.M.	Victorian Spotted Gum .. ..	T.	April
" <i>Gunnii</i>	.. Hook.f.	Swamp Gum .. ..	T.	May, Jun
" <i>hamastoma</i>	.. Smith	White Gum or "Kurra-gurra" ..	T.	Dec-Mar
" <i>hemiphloia</i>	.. F.v.M.	Common Box .. ..	T.	Mar
" <i>leucoxylo</i>	.. F.v.M.	Scribbly Blue Gum or "Yerrick"	T.	Mar, Apl
" <i>, v. macrocarpa</i>	—	Large-fruited Scribbly Blue Gum	T.	July
" <i>longifolia</i>	.. Link.	Woollybutt or "Gnaoulie" ..	T.	May-Jly
" <i>macrorrhyncha</i>	F.v.M.	Stringybark or "Yangoora" ..	T.	Jan
" <i>Maideni</i>	.. F.v.M.	Maiden's Gum .. ..	T.	—
" <i>melliodora</i>	.. Cunn.	Yellow Box or "Dargan" ..	T.	Nov
" <i>Muelleriana</i>	.. Howitt	Yellow or Pale Stringybark ..	T.	May
" <i>obliqua</i>	.. L'Her.	Messmate .. ..	T.	May
" <i>paniculata</i>	.. Smith	Grey Ironbark .. ..	T.	Jan
" <i>pilularis</i>	.. Smith	Great Blackbutt or "Benaroon"	T.	Jan
" <i>polyanthemos</i>	Shauer	Red Box .. ..	T.	Nov
" <i>pulverulenta</i>	Sims	Silver-leaved Stringybark ..	T.	Nov
" <i>rostrata</i>	.. Schl.	Red Gum or "Yarra" .. ..	T.	Dec
" <i>rubida</i>	.. D. & M.	Candle Bark Gum .. ..	T.	Feb-Apl
" <i>santalifolia</i>	.. F.v.M.	Santalum-leaved Gum .. ..	T.	Oet
" <i>Sideroxylo</i>	.. A. Cunn.	Victorian Ironbark or "Mugga"	T.	May
" <i>, var. rosea</i>	—	Pink-flowered Ironbark .. ..	T.	May
" <i>Sieberiana</i>	.. F.v.M.	Mountain Ash of Gippsland ..	T.	Oet, Nov
" <i>Stuartiana</i>	.. F.v.M.	Apple-scented Gum .. ..	T.	Feb
" <i>tereticornis</i>	.. Smith	Forest Red Gum or "Mungarra"	T.	Nov
" <i>uncinata</i>	.. Turcz.	Black Box or "Gunamalary" ..	T.	May
" <i>viminalis</i>	.. Labill.	Manna Gum .. ..	T.	Mar, Apl
<i>Eueryphia Moorei</i>	.. F.v.M.	Moore's Eueryphia .. ..	T.S.	—
<i>Eugenia Smithii</i>	.. ..	Poiret Lilly Pillies or "Coochin Coochin"	T.	Dec
<i>Eupomatia laurina</i>	.. R. Br.	Australian Copper Laurel ..	S.	Jan
<i>Eustrephus latifolius</i>	.. R. Br.	Broad-leaved Wombat-berry ..	C.	Dec, Jan
<i>Eutaxia empetrifolia</i>	.. Schl.	Empetrum-leaved Eutaxia ..	S.	Aug, Sep
<i>Exocarpus cupressiformis</i>	Labill.	Australian Cherry-tree or "Balloe"	T.	Feb, Mar
<i>Fagus Cunninghami</i>	.. Hook.	Victorian Beech Myrtle .. ..	T.	Dec
<i>Ficus aspera</i>	.. ..	Forst. Sandpaper Fig-tree or "Balemo"	T.	—
<i>Geijera parviflora</i>	.. Lindl.	"Wilga" or Sheep-bush .. ..	T.S.	—
<i>Geitonoplesium cymosum</i>	Cunn.	Australian Shepherd's Joy ..	C.	Nov
<i>Gleichenia circinata</i>	.. Swartz	Climbing Net or Coral Fern ..	F.	—
" <i>dicarpa</i>	.. R. Br.	Alpine Net or Coral Fern ..	F.	—
" <i>flabellata</i>	.. R. Br.	Fan-leaved, Star or Umbrella Fern	F.	—
<i>Goodenia ovata</i>	.. ..	Smith Native Hop .. ..	S.S.	Sep-May
<i>Goodia lotifolia</i>	.. ..	Salisb. Salisbury or Yellow Pea ..	S.	Sep
" <i>medicaginea</i>	.. F.v.M.	Medicago-leaved Goodia ..	S.	Sep
* <i>Grevillea alpina</i>	.. Lindl.	Alpine Grevillea .. ..	S.S.	Aug, Dec
" <i>, var. Dallachiana</i>	—	Dallachy's Grevillea .. ..	S.S.	Sep
" <i>Aquifolium</i>	.. Lindl.	Prickly Grevillea .. ..	S.	Jly-Mar
* " <i>confertifolia</i>	.. F.v.M.	Crowded-leaved Grevillea ..	S.S.	Sep, Oct
" <i>ericifolia</i>	.. R. Br.	Heath-leaved Grevillea .. ..	S.S.	Aug, Sep
" <i>ilicifolia</i>	.. R. Br.	Holly-leaved Grevillea .. ..	S.	Sep-Jan
" <i>lavandulacea</i>	.. Schl.	Lavender-like Grevillea .. ..	S.S.	Aug, Sep
" <i>oleoides</i>	.. Sieber	Olive-leaved Grevillea .. ..	S.	Dec-Apl
* " <i>, v. dimorpha</i>	—	Crimson-flowered Grevillea ..	S.	Dec-Apl
" <i>parviflora</i>	.. R. Br.	Small-flowered Grevillea ..	S.S.	Oet, Nov
" <i>Victoriæ</i>	.. F.v.M.	Wax-flowered Grevillea ..	S.	Sep
<i>Hakea acicularis</i>	.. ..	R. Br. Needle-leaved Hakea ..	S.	Jly, Aug